

Serum and Organ Therapy in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases



There is a vast difference in the effects of drugs which temporarily become a part of the human system and affect the various organs and nutrition favorably or unfavorably, and SERUMS and Organic Animal Extracts which become a more or less permanent constituent of the body supplying a deficiency and at the same time restoring normal activity to diseased tissues, glands and organs. Nearly everybody knows of the wonderful effects of Diphtheritic Antitoxin in the treatment of membranous croup, few probably know of the marvelous cures effected along the same lines in Skin Diseases, Gonorrhoeal Rheumatism, Gleet and various acute diseases. The same is true in Organo-Therapy or the administration of glandular substances obtained from the lower animals and administered for the purpose of establishing normal action in the corresponding glands and organs of the human body. The theory of this action was first called to the attention of the scientific world by M. Brown Sequard, years ago, and later by O'Sullivan, Wassermann, Constantin Paul, J. Althous and other prominent investigators; recently the subject has received considerable impetus on account of the failure of drugs to produce satisfactory results in many diseased conditions, especially in NERVOUS DECLINE, NEURASTHENIA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, PALSY and Diseases of the Thyroid gland. We have made a special study of the application of these principles in the treatment especially of Chronic Diseases and have expended large sums of money in equipping ourselves for the administration of all these modern and effective methods of combating diseases and extend an invitation to all sufferers who have been disappointed by incompetent experimental and unsuccessful treatment to call at our offices for Examination and Advice. We may be able to cure you promptly, and will at least deal fairly with you, and if curable will treat you reasonable, if not will tell you so.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

That hundreds of useless, dangerous and mutilating operations are performed daily upon the female generative organs, every body knows to be a fact; then why should a sensible woman submit to an operation which often destroys these important organs and fails to give the relief they seek, when other simple, safe and sure methods of treatment such as we have perfected will give permanent relief. We always follow the principle to cure and preserve rather than to destroy important organs, in any diseased condition.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

A great many diseases, uncertain in their symptoms, but nevertheless causing severe impairment of the general health, can now be traced to a diseased condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM. Not recognizing the REAL CAUSE of this class of patients, who, unable to find relief, were frequently driven into the arms of unscrupulous charlatans. The careful and intelligent examination we give to every patient enables us frequently to find as the cause a derangement of the Nervous System, which readily responds to the Specific Treatment we employ.

DISEASES OF MEN.

In the treatment of the Special Pelvic Diseases of Men, we have devised, developed and perfected remedies that have for years given perfect satisfaction. No other treatment, in our opinion is as effective, prompt and permanent in results. We have given particular time and attention to the treatment of all private diseases and weaknesses. It is not necessary to wait for months for results. Our remedies are applied directly and relief is prompt and permanent.

BLOOD POISON.

In the course of Specific Blood Poison the discovery of "506" has marked an important advance, yet its administration is dangerous and often followed by serious after effects. All these disadvantages have been overcome and this treatment developed into fullest efficiency in our BRITISH CURE. The BRITISH CURE is the highest perfection of all methods for the purification of the blood, requires for its administration but a few days, is absolutely harmless and painless and its results are complete and permanent.

RUPTURE-RHEUMATISM.

Under the various "SPECIAL TREATMENTS" that are administered in our Institution, our non-operative Cure for Rupture, and our 30-day Cure for Rheumatism deserve special mention. These ailments have been treated heretofore without success, so that treatment that will positively effect a permanent cure should be welcome to the many disappointed sufferers of this class.

CATAARRH

Is a term usually applied to inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane, when really it applies to inflammation of any membrane lining an open cavity, viz.: the nose, throat, lungs, stomach, intestines, bladder and other cavities, as a consequence the manifestations are varied depending upon the location. Nasal Catarrh, about which we wish to write, is caused by repeated bad colds, inhalation of irritating gases, dust, etc., nasal spurs, deflected septum, adenoids, enlarged tonsils, tumors, especially polypus and excessive use of tobacco, and is also associated with other debilitating diseases often due to them. This is another instance where stereotyped treatment is folly, common sense reasoning teaches one the uselessness of using any patent preparation, be they powders, salves or sprays to correct an abnormal secretion, remove a tumor or prevent the irritating effects of tobacco. Anyone who stops and thinks for a moment along these lines will immediately see the necessity of consulting a competent Specialist who will ascertain the exact cause and remove it before trying to effect a cure, after the cause has been removed no agent will heal the diseased membrane quicker than PINO-ZONE, a combination of ozone and pine oil, originated by us.

FILES, FISTULA AND FISSURE by modern methods. We use no injections, ligatures or other painful measures. IT WILL PAY ALL AFFLICTED MEN who have been wasting time and money on Home Treatments, Electric Belts, F. Trial Treatments and other useless methods, to investigate our claims and system of treatment. We do not claim to possess knowledge that other doctors cannot obtain, but, by making a special study of, and devoting our entire time and attention to the treatment of, Nervous, Blood and Private Diseases, we have perfected methods that are every day proving our superiority in mastering the afflictions. It will pay one to come hundreds of miles rather than subject themselves to dangerous experiments and delay in seeking relief. REMEMBER IF WE FAIL TO DO ALL WE CLAIM OUR SERVICES COST YOU NOTHING.

FOUR BOOKS FREE.

NO. 1—CHRONIC DISEASES.
NO. 2—DISEASES OF MEN.
NO. 3—DISEASES OF WOMEN.
NO. 4—SKIN, KIDNEY AND RECTAL DISEASES.
These are easily the best books ever written on the above subjects, couched in plain language, hence easily understood by all classes of people. We will send either one, together with symptom blank, to any address in a plain sealed envelope, if this paper mentioned. All correspondence confidential.
CONSULTATION, X-RAY EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE. OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 2 only.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIALISTS

Dr. Ketchersid & Co.

HAMMETT BLOCK, CORNER OF TEXAS AND MESA AVE.

Entrance Opposite Rio Grande Bank Building, El Paso, Texas.

GUATEMALA WITH 100,000 PEOPLE HAS PLENTY ROOM FOR 1,000,000

When Earthquake Destroyed Old City the Third Time, a New Site Was Found.

By Frank G. Carpenter

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GUATEMALA CITY, Nov. 20.—Come with me and take a look at the capital of Guatemala. It is one of the prettiest towns of the western hemisphere, and at the present time the cleanest and brightest of all the cities of Spanish America. It contains over 100,000 people, and covers enough ground for 1,000,000. Just now the town looks as though it had come out of a bonfire. The houses were all newly painted by the orders of the President. At the same time the brass knockers on the doors were shined, the brass knobs on the balconies were made to look like gold, and the result is we have a newly created city as sparkling and as clean as the rose colored capital of Japan in India.

A Spanish Town. Guatemala City is Spanish in architecture. The only buildings over 50 feet high are the churches. The residences are low and seldom of more than one story. The houses are known in Central America, and the sky line is, as a rule, straight from one end of the street to the other. Most of the houses are close to the street. They are built of brick or stone covered with stucco. They consist of a patio, or garden, in the center, the windows facing the sidewalk are low and are invariably covered with iron bars. There are ledges which are used as seats and leaning places, and one frequently sees pretty Spanish girls looking out. The most of the roofs are flat, with walls along the front, which are often decorated with knobs or ornamental stucco work. The roofs are of red tiles, and, as a whole, the buildings are picturesque.

I wish I could take you inside some of these houses. They are delightful homes and they abound in quaint features. The doors are heavy and are often studded with iron or brass nails exquisitely finished. Some of the front doors are as big as those of a barn and the larger ones have smaller doors cut through them. The big door is for the carriage and a man's team drives right into his house, the carriages being so sloped in places that one can get to the stable at the back of the house or the patio, and the best rooms are often on the second floor.

Deeper of Central America. Guatemala City is the Denver of Central America. It has the same clear air, the same bright sky, and it is about as near heaven as our pious metropolis of the Rockies. It is situated on the back of a mountain which runs from Alaska to the Strait of Magellan, and its altitude is 1000 feet above that of the Alleghenies. It lies in an amphitheater surrounded by volcanoes. Its location, however, was bad, and it was destroyed again and again. The last earthquake occurred about 1774, when the present capital was founded just about the time that we sent forth our declaration of independence, but the old city of Guatemala, which lay 36 miles away, at the foot of the Volcans de Agua, was one of the first cities of the new world, and 100 years or so ago it far surpassed anything in the United States in its size and magnificence. Its location, however, was bad, and it was destroyed again and again. The last earthquake occurred about 1774, when the present capital was founded just about the time that we sent forth our declaration of independence, but the old city of Guatemala, which lay 36 miles away, at the foot of the Volcans de Agua, was one of the first cities of the new world, and 100 years or so ago it far surpassed anything in the United States in its size and magnificence.

For the third time the city was reduced to ruins. The people then decided to move, and they came to this place and laid out the town of today. The new Guatemala was planned after that of the old city. It has many plazas or open spaces, and its streets cross one another at right angles. There are 18 streets and 13 avenues, the streets crossing the avenues at right angles and forming many square blocks of 200 feet on each side. The streets are wide and well paved. They are bordered by sidewalks and lined by these Spanish houses, which are painted in all the colors of the rainbow. In the center of the city is a great plaza, upon which is one of the largest cathedrals on the continent, and where there are also the city hall, the Episcopal palace, the old mint and the Portal del Comercio, consisting of fine stores every look out upon arcades facing the plaza.

A City of Churches. The cathedral here is worth seeing. It is planned after that of Mexico City, in the form of a Latin cross, with three aisles running down the center and other aisles on each side, making five in all. It covers a great area and its gigantic towers can be seen for miles over the country. The building was begun in 1782, and at first it was planned to cost but \$300,000. The expenses have, however, been over, many times that, and it is now one of the gorgeous buildings of Latin America. The pulpit is a beautiful piece of wood and is gold crown above it. Gold emblems hang from each of the pillars and there are scores of paintings of saints in gold frames on its walls. The altar is of Caparra marble with beautiful carvings, and the whole church is magnificent. Leaving the cathedral and driving about through the city, one sees fine churches, churches having in almost every block. In the past the people were much more devout than they are now, and the priests had more power. Today some of the old convents have been turned into government offices and the administration is rather opposed to the church than in former times. One of the most interesting of the ecclesiastical buildings is the church of the Bourbons. It was begun when the city was founded, and was completed at about the same time that Thomas Jefferson was born. The stones of this church are said to be laid in a mortar mixed with milk and sugar cane juice, supplied by one of the nobles of the past. In its vaults are the mummies of the early friars.

The church of San Francisco, which was begun in 1590, had its mortar mixed with the whites of eggs, but just how many eggs were employed is not known. This church once had a convent connected with it, and at one time it was used as a pantheon for the burial of distinguished persons. The church has now been taken over by the government, and the general post office occupies the convent. And just here I would say that Guatemala is a splendid field for missionary work. The people are Catholics, but they have a religion like that of the middle ages, and they need regeneration. The Indians are divided up into tribes, and many of the tribes have a mixture of Catholicism and of their old faith. They have their priests, but they also have medicine men and fire and devil worship. This is so of the Quiches, who are descended from the Toltecs, who ruled Mexico before the Aztecs. There are several hundred thousand of them.

As it is now the church is very poor, and with the opposition of the government it is difficult to support the clergy. The priests are not free to speak as they please, and the power and wealth which they had in the past have disappeared. As to Protestant mission work, there is some carried on by the Presbyterians, the Methodists and the Evangelists. What is wanted is not a new faith, but a regeneration, reviving and modernization of what the people believe now, and this can be much more easily and effectively accomplished by our Catholic church as it is today. Theater and Bull Ring. But you must not think that Guatemala is all churches. It has a fine theater and a well patronized bull

ring. The theater is named after Columbus, and its building was modeled after the church of the Madeleine in Paris. It has a subsidy from the government, and Stars are brought in from Italy, Spain and Mexico. The bull ring is right near the Central railway station, and during the season all classes meet there Sunday afternoons to see the fun. Now and then bulls are imported from Spain to contest with the Guatemalan bulls, and some of the chief Spanish bullfighters come here to take part. As a rule, however, the animals used are oxen, with now and then an old bull for a change.

Mule Street Cars. There is also plenty of driving and a little automobiling, but joy riding is largely confined to the rich. The only street cars are old fashioned trams drawn by mules, and the cars go at such irregular intervals that one can hardly tell when they will come. Besides they are usually filled with Indians and half breeds, which many consider unpleasant. The fares are equal to two-thirds of a cent of our money, but the street car company pays no dividend.

As to the main drive, one is to the hippodrome, where is the race track and temple of Minerva, and another is out over the Boulevard de Reforma to the national museum. This boulevard is one of the fine roads of Central America. It is several hundred feet wide and is a grand drive lined by rows of trees and greenward. There are statues under the trees, and now and then a circle with some great monument in it. This boulevard is lined with the chief public buildings. There is a fine military school, a hospital for convalescents, the national hospital and the homes of the richer Guatemalans, the street ending at the national museum.

It is on this boulevard that stand Guatemala's two famous bull statues. These are life-sized figures of bulls representing as they might be in the building. One shows the bull defiant and the other when it has just been struck with the banderilla in the shoulder. The only statue of a Guatemalan is that ridden by Gen. Gordon at Khartum in the Sudan.

Among the most interesting monuments and buildings of Guatemala are those erected in honor of the nation and this, strange to say, in a country where there are less than 60,000 school children in a population of 2,000,000. The president of the republic is an enthusiast on the subject of schools, and one of his ways of showing it is by the erection of these temples to Minerva, which are to be found at all the large cities.

The temple here, of which I have already spoken in connection with the visit of Secretary Knox, covers about a quarter of an acre. It consists of a great platform with a roof upheld by four Ionic columns. The front of the building has allegorical figures representing civilization and progress and under them an inscription saying that Manuel Estrada Cabrera, president of the republic, has erected this for the study of the youth of the country.

Similar buildings, though not so grand, have been erected to the goddesses of wisdom and education in other places. I saw one in the town of Progreso, as I came over the railroad from the Caribbean sea to Guatemala City, and there are others at Quetzaltenango and elsewhere. In these temples there are annual festivals of the school children, at which time the eminent men of the republic make speeches and the little ones come out in great parades. There is some singing, oratory and essay reading, and altogether a feast of reason and flow of soul of a sort. The National library contains about 20,000 volumes and many manuscripts, including the records of the Inquisition in Guatemala. In the law school library there are 3000 law books, and the city library has about 2000 more. One of the best English libraries is that of the American club, which numbers 2500 volumes. The chief trouble with the schools here is the lack of money for teachers. A great deal has been spent for temples and for putting up school buildings. But many of the buildings are empty,

and some of the schools are without scholars. There is not enough in the treasury to pay for good teachers, and ordinary instructors get from 12 to 15 cents a day. It is the same with other government employees. I am told that circuit judges receive 200 pesos per month. This, at the present rate of exchange, equals 12 or 15 dollars, and as a judge of this kind usually has a house which would rent for three times that per month, it

is hard to see how he keeps up the proper style on this salary. The only way he can do so is by graft, and as a result justice is often for sale to the highest bidder. Everything about the schools is behind the times. I bought a geography of Central America at one of the chief book stores. It was published in 1898, and from it the little Guatemalans are learning that the United States has now 55,000,000 people, while the other

figures given are those of 18 years ago. Word About the Press. It is the same with the newspapers. They are few in number and small in circulation. There is not one in the capital which has a daily issue of more than 5000, and the Sunday issue of the journal which you are reading contains more print than any Guatemalan newspaper has in one week—I might almost say in a month. Nevertheless,

there are four dailies published in Guatemala City, and there are eight more periodicals registered. The papers have six columns to a page and the pages measure 22 by 28 inches. There are some telegrams, considerable local news and not a little advertising. The advertising rates are not more than 5 cents per inch for each insertion, and they run as high as \$10 gold per page, with reductions for long contracts. Frank G. Carpenter.

\$1000 in Cash You Can Bake a \$100 Cake. —or Make \$100 Fudge. —or \$100 Candy.



Perhaps you have a favorite recipe that your friends say makes the best cake or fudge or candy they ever did eat. Will you try for this first prize or even a second or third? Wouldn't you like some extra Christmas money? It may be that your cake or candy or fudge tops anything of the kind in ten states. Don't hide your light under a bushel—but just make your dainty and send it along so it surely reaches us during the week beginning Dec. 8th. Prizes will be awarded and mailed by December 20th. Don't think this is a difficult contest. You have 98 chances to win. Making cake, fudge and candy is not only easy, but as interesting as it is easy. You'll be surprised at your own success. No girl or woman is barred. Read the conditions below. Besides trying for a prize, you will be doing a kindly charity—for the cake, candy and fudge will be distributed to the poor of New Orleans. Send your dainty early and make our work of handling easy. Don't forget that there isn't anything so good for making cake, candy and fudge anywhere by any name, as

The \$1000 will be divided as follows. See how many prizes there are:

FOR FUDGE
1st prize - \$100.00
2nd prize - 50.00
3rd prize - 25.00
Next 5—\$10 - 50.00
21 of \$5 - 105.00

FOR CANDY
1st prize - \$100.00
2nd prize - 50.00
3rd prize - 25.00
Next 5—\$10 - 50.00
21 of \$5 - 110.00

FOR CAKE
1st prize - \$100.00
2nd prize - 50.00
3rd prize - 25.00
Next 5—\$10 - 50.00
21 of \$5 - 110.00

the syrup with the RED LABEL. Nothing so fine a spread for bread or muffins or biscuits. Ten cents up, according to size. Clean, sanitary, delicious, Velva is always the same syrup of quality.

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST

Any woman or girl may enter this contest except professional cake and candy makers. All cakes, fudge, candies, etc., must have syrup as one of the ingredients. Each contestant must submit a sample of candy or cake weighing not less than one-half pound and as much more as they wish. Any contestant may enter both cake and candy contests, submitting not less than one-half pound of each, and be eligible to win a prize for each. All samples must be received by us during the week beginning Dec. 8th and ending Dec. 14th, 1912, and no sample will be accepted unless marked "Velva Syrup Contest." Remember, contest closes Dec. 14th, 6 P. M.

Each sample is to be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, a copy of the recipe used and the label from the can of syrup used in the recipe.

Contestants may use any recipe they wish. We strongly advise each contestant to write for the Velva recipe book—it will surely prove helpful. All samples submitted will be distributed among the poor of New Orleans just before Christmas.

Names of prize winners will be published shortly after prizes are awarded. Address all packages "Velva Syrup Contest," care of Penick & Ford, Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Send for the book of Velva recipes. No charge. It may help you win.

PENICK & FORD, Ltd., New Orleans, La.

KOVERALLS
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
FOR CHILDREN 2 to 8 years

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